No. E. 4446—*Uni.* 184-38-2, *dated* 16*th June* 1939.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to serve on the Council of the Medical College, Mysore, for a period of three years from 1st July 1939:—

1. Mr. T. S. Siddappa, L.M.S., Retired Surgeon, Mysore.
2. *Dharmaprasaktha* V. D. Rajaram Mudaliar, Church Road, Mysore.
3. Mr. F. C. Devaraj Urs, Chamarajapuram, Mysore.
4. Rev. F. E. Hill, Government House Road, Mysore.
5. Mr. H. S. Omar Sherief, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Mysore.

By Order,
J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Circular No. D. 10015—*Geol.* 67-38, *dated* 16—24*th May* 1939.

Rules under the Mysore Explosives and Petroleum Acts.

Accidents by explosives.— Government are constrained to observe that owing to the non-observance of the rules and proper precautions prescribed under the Mysore Explosives Rules fatal and serious accidents continue to occur in the manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks. Government consider that the District authorities can prevent the occurrence of such accidents by insisting on the licensees manufacturing explosives in the specified places and observing the safety distances and the quantity limits prescribed in their licenses *vide* conditions 4, 12 and 13 of License Form A, Mysore Explosives Rules, which are quoted below:—

License Form A.

Condition 4.—(1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance.

(*a*) in the case of gunpowder or smallarm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards or

(*b*) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or of the 7th Firework) Class, of 50 yards.

Condition 12.—(1) The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling house and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4 from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(*a*) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete or must be a securely constructed fire proof safe; and

(*b*) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unathorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

(2) A fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm-nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm-nitro-compound

Condition 13.—The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following :—

(1) If the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely :—
(*a*) gunpowder ;
(*b*) small-arm-nitro-compound ; or
(*c*) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th class, the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A	In Mode B
	lbs.	lbs.
Gunpowder and small-arm-nitro-compound in all	Two hundred	Fifty
and in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.	Any quantity	Any quantity

(2) If the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be

Manufactured fireworks	Two hundred	Fifty

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A	In Mode B
	lbs.	lbs.
Mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm-nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty	Fifteen
and in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.	Any quantity	Any quantity

Provided that in each of the three cases above mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

It is evident that little attention is paid to these points and the manufacture, possession and storage of quantities of fireworks grossly in excess of that which may legally be possessed is resorted to by some licensees. Even under temporary permits granted under Rule 59, Mysore Explosives Rules, for the storage of larger quantities of explosives than are allowed by the licensees, the explosives should be stored in accordance with the conditions above quoted.

A large number of accidents by fireworks are attributable to unsafe and unduly sensitive mixtures composing fireworks. While grinding together the ingredients of the firework composition, an explosion occurred and all of them sustained very serious injuries to which they succumbed the next day. In spite of the attention drawn by Government to the highly dangerous character of a mixture, of potassium chlorate and arsenic sulphide, this mixture, the manufacture, possession or importation of which is prohibited by Government—*vide* Government Notification No. D. 2814 Geol. 66-28-25, dated 9th September 1930—is widely used by fireworks manufacturers and the lay public alike. It should be made known to all that the use of potassium, sodium and barium chlorates in the manufacture of fireworks is strictly prohibited. The licensing and the inspecting officers should exercise vigilant supervision and take stringent action against delinquents to prevent loss of life and limb from this cause.

Filling petrol from Kerbside Pump Outfits into tins and drums.—The common practice of filling petrol from kerbside pump outfits into tins and drums on the road-side is highly dangerous and constitutes a breach of condition 1 of License Form Q, Mysore Petroleum Rules. Licenses in Form Q issued for the storage of dangerous petroleum in underground tanks for fuelling motor conveyances, place very few restrictions on the location and use of the pumps but this freedom could only be justified if the conditions governing the operation of the pumps as embodied in the licensees are strictly adhered to. The conversion of the public road into a filling shed by permitting the filling of drums and tins and other receptacles at a kerbside pump should be stopped. Under the Rules, filling of petrol cans is permitted

only when the can is clamped to a motor vehicle. For the convenience of motorists, holders of pump licenses may keep up to 20 sealed petrol cans in their Bunks by taking out a separate license therefor in Form C of the Mysore Petroleum Rules.

The refuelling of buses containing passengers is strictly prohibited and while petrol is being filled, all the passengers must be made to get out of the bus. To avoid this inconvenience to passengers, the buses should be refuelled either at the beginning or at the end of their run.

All officers entrusted with the administration of the Explosives and Petroleum Rules are requested to take immediate steps to put a stop to the dangerous and unlawful practices referred to above and to get the offenders punished according to law.

No. D. 10343—*I. & C.* 354-38-2. *dated 27th May—9th June* 1939.

In supersession of Government Notification No. D. 964—I. & C. 128-26-14, dated the 25th July 1928, and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the provisions of Section 10 (1) of the Mysore Factories Act I of 1936, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint the Superintendents of Industries, Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga Divisions, as Inspectors of Factories (in addition to the District Magistrates who are statutory Inspectors of Factories within their Districts) for the areas within their respective jurisdictions and to vest them with power to administer all the provisions of the Act.

2. Under Section 10 (2) of the Act, the Director of Industries and Commerce is appointed Chief Inspector of Factories with jurisdiction over the whole State and empowered to administer all the provisions of the Act. He is further appointed the appellate authority to hear appeals under Section 31 of the Act.

No. D. 10375—*I. & C.* 354-38, *dated 27th May—9th June* 1939.

In continuation of the undermentioned Notifications appointing certain officers under the Mysore Factories Act No. I of 1936 and defining their jurisdiction, etc., and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10(6) of the Act, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, are pleased to declare that the several classes of Inspectors of Factories appointed, shall respectively exercise the powers specified below :—

No. D. 10343—I. & C. 354-38-2, dated 9th June 1939.
No. D. 10359—I. & C. 354-38-3, dated 9th June 1939.
No. D. 10389—I. & C. 354-38-5, dated 9th June 1939.
No. D. 10403—I. & C. 354-38-6, dated 9th June 1939.

1. The Superintendents of Industries of Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga Divisions will be the Technical Inspectors of Factories and will be empowered to administer, within their respective jurisdictions all the provisions of the Act. All the returns, notices and statements required to be furnished under the Act by the occupiers or Managers of Factories shall be sent to these Inspectors. Notices of accidents to be furnished under Section 30 of the Act shall be sent both (i) to the District Magistrate of the District or if he, by a general order, so directs, to any other Magistrate of the First Class and also (ii) to the Inspector of Factories (Superintendent of Industries) having jurisdiction.

No. D. 10389—*I. & C.* 354-38-5, *dated* 27*th May—9th June* 1939.

In supersession of Government Notifications No. D. 3661—I. & C. 440-27-4, dated 25th September 1928, No. D. 9368—I. & C. 182-29-5, dated 19th February 1930, No. D. 350—I. & C. 391-29-5, dated 10th July 1930 and No. D. 397—I. & C. 408-29-11, dated 30th July 1931 and in virtue of the powers conferred on them by Section 12 of the Mysore Factories Act 1 of 1936, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore *are pleased to* appoint the following Medical Officers as Certifying Surgeons to perform the functions assigned to Certifying Surgeons under the Act over the respective area noted against each:—

(1) Assistant Surgeon, Railway Dispensary, Mysore	Railway Central Workshop.
(2) Assistant Surgeon (In charge), Bhadravati Iron Works.	Area of the New Town Board including the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Cement Factory and Paper Mills.
The Seniormost Medical Officers attached to the Hospitals at Kolar, Chickballapur, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Sagar, Davangere, Chitaldrug and Hassan.	Within the Municipal limits of these places.

(3) The Medical Officers of Districts including District Medical Officer for Kolar Gold Fields area will be Certifying Surgeons within their respective Districts except within the area specified above and in cases of District Medical Officers of Bangalore and Mysore Districts, they will have no jurisdiction in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

No. D. 10403—*I. & C.* 354-38-6, *dated 27th May—9th June* 1939.

In supersession of Government Notification No. D. 6042—I. & C. 135-30-2, dated 10th December 1930 and (in modification of Notification No. D. 10359—I. & C. 354-38, dated 9th June 1939), Government are pleased to notify under Section 10 of the Mysore Factories Act I of 1936 that whenever a separate Health Officer is appointed for a specified local area he shall be deemed as Inspector of Factories *ex-officio* under Section 10(5) of the Act and that the District Medical and Sanitary Officers of the Districts shall thereafter cease to function as Inspectors for such areas.

By Order,
M. VENKATANARANAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

LAW SECRETARIAT

No. Rl. 699—*L. C.* 18-38-2, *dated* 15*th June* 1939.

Under Rule 20 of the Rules published with Notification No. Rel. 529—L. C. 12-29-1, dated 7th January 1930, regarding the conduct of elections to the Legislative Council, the name of the following candidate, who has been declared duly elected to the Legislative Council under Rule 8 (*a*) of the Rules referred to above as further amended by Notification No. Rl. 55—L. C. 18-32-2, dated 18th July 1933, is hereby published : —

Name of the constituency	Class of the constituency	Name of the person elected
Bangalore District ...	Rural ...	Mr. F. M. Abdul Qhuddus, Banker and Silk merchant, Channapatna.

No. Rl. 693—*L. C.* 19-38-2, *dated* 16*th June* 1939.

Under Rule 20 of the Rules published with Notification No. Rel. 529—L. C. 12-29-1, dated 7th January 1930, regarding the conduct of elections to the Legislative Council the name of the following candidate, who has been declared duly elected to the Legislative Council under Rule 8(a) of the Rules referred to above as further amended by Notification No. Rl. 55—L. C. 18-32-2, dated 18th July 1933, is hereby published :—

Name of the Constituency :—Tumkur District.
Class of the Constituency :—Rural.
Name of person Elected :—Mr. K. Srikantiah, Advocate, Tumkur.

By Order,
C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.